The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.....NO. 5864. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SPECK OF WAR.

Agitation of the Great Powers Over Prim's Choice of a King for Spain.

Threatening Attitude and Preparations of France.

Explanations of Prim and the Prussian Government.

Reported Alliance Between France and Austria.

Proposed Expulsion of the Spanish Minister from Paris.

THE SPANISH CROWN.

The Present Aspect of the Question in France—Official Dispatches from Madrid—Prim Sustained by the Cabinet—Reported Alliance with Austria.

PARIS, July 7.—The authorities here have been assured that fully three-fourths of the members of the Spanish Cortes are favorable to the elevation of the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN to the Spanish Crown. There seems to be no doubt that the King of Prussia is also favorable to the project, and refuses any explanation in reply to the note from the French Government. Dispatches from Madrid announce that at a council of Ministers held yesterday, the course Gen. PRIM had taken was unanimously approved, and the candidacy of Prince HOHENZOLLERN accepted. They authorized the Minister of Foreign Affairs to present the name of the new candidate to the Cortes, which will probably be convened expressly for that purpose. The Council of Ministers hope that the Prince will receive more than 190 votes—the minimum required by the resolution passed by the Cortes on the 3d of June. The Prince is expected to arrive at Madrid early in November. A Spanish fleet will be dispatched to bring him. The *Gaulois* (independent organ) has the following in its issue of this morning:

"Gen. PRIM, in reply to the dispatch of Senor OLOZAGA, the Spanish Ambassador in this city, asserts that he acted with the consent of Regent SERRANO, unofficially and outside of diplomacy. Finding difficulty in obtaining a candidate for the Spanish throne, he addressed the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN, who united in every way the conditions of personal importance was thought insufficient to give umbrage to France. As such an emotion has been created, Gen. PRIM retracts and assures the French Government of the sincerity of his intentions." The *Gaulois* adds: "Thus the question is settled so far as Spain is concerned. It remains to be seen what Prussia will do after the enunciation in the French Chambers yesterday and the unequivocal declarations of the Duke of GRAMMONT."

It is asserted in well informed circles that an alliance between France and Austria has been concluded.

Agitation and Activity at the French Foreign Office—Prim and Bismarck—No Conference of Great Powers Desired—Tone of the Press.

PARIS, July 7—5 P. M.—There is great agitation and activity in the Foreign Office. It is said that scores of telegrams passed between PRIM and BISMARCK before the intrigue was discovered by the French Minister at Berlin. It is not believed that France would agree to a conference of the Great Powers on the question, as she desires to settle directly with Prussia and Spain. Austria so far maintains a strict neutrality on the question. It is asserted that a French fleet will immediately sail, via Brest, for the Mediterranean. The rumor that PRIM had abandoned the candidature of the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN, in view of the threatening opposition of France, is not confirmed. PRIM wishes to have the decision of the Cortes on the question, and insists that the project is not hostile to France. The *Liberté*, to-day, demands that Prussia be forced by a European Congress, or by war, to give guarantees which will bind her not to interfere in the affairs of other nations. It also calls on France to get possession of the Rhenish frontiers, either by diplomacy or war.

PARIS, July 7—8 P. M.—The *Gaulois* publishes a second edition to retract its report that PRIM had given way. The *Gaulois* states that he still maintains the candidature of the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN; but that the Spanish Minister here has telegraphed to Madrid that the project must be abandoned, or there will be war.

Bismarck Speaks—Prussia to Defend the Prince if Chosen King by the Cortes—Russia Addressed—Casimir Hopes.

PARIS, July 7—9 P. M.—A note is said to have been received here from Prussia, the substance of which is given as follows: The Prince of HOHENZOLLERN is not a member of the Royal family; Prussia did nothing to procure the offer of the Spanish crown for him. The consent of the King of Prussia to its acceptance will be given definitively only after the vote of the Cortes; and if the latter should elect a HOHENZOLLERN, Prussia will support him. Dispatches have been sent to St. Petersburg to obtain the advice of Russia on the candidature of the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN. An important dispatch was sent by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to Regent SERRANO today. A rumor prevails that Spain concluded, yesterday, a new treaty alliance with Prussia. The French Senate proposes to increase the military contingent from 90,000 to 100,000. The hopes of the Carlists on the Spanish frontier are reviving in consequence of the complications of the Prussian intrigue.

What is said in Madrid—Proposed Action at Spain—The Press of Prussia on the Situation—Feeling in England.

MADRID, July 7.—The *Tempo* and *Epoca*, (which support Don ALTAMIRO,) and other journals, join in the outcry against a Prussian alliance. The partizans of Gen. PRIM press it as a last resort for Spain.

MADRID, July 7—Evening.—It is reported, on good authority, that the Spanish Government has resolved to communicate officially to the foreign Powers its decision in regard to the candidature for the throne.

BERLIN, July 7.—All the semi-official journals here are silent on the Spanish imbroglio, with the exception of the North German Gazette. This paper professes to have learned for the first time, from the declaration of the Duke de GRAMMONT, that any Prince of the House of HOHENZOLLERN had accepted Gen. PRIM's offer of the Spanish Crown; and it fails to understand the talk about war indulged in by M. OLLIVIER yesterday, in the French Chamber.

LONDON, July 7.—There is much excitement, not only here, but on the continent, in view of the threatened European complication on the subject of Prince LEOPOLD's candidature for the Spanish throne. Dispatches from Paris say there is a strong feeling in France, even outside of official circles, against the removal of the Spanish crown on any HOHENZOLLERN.

The Latest—The Spanish Minister Threatened to be Sent Out of France.

PARIS, July 7.—Midnight.—The report obtains, to-night, that Senor OLOZAGA, the Spanish Minister, will receive his passports if the reply of Spain to the French dispatch sent to Madrid today is not favorable.

...In the Corps Legislatif today Minister SEGUR said the Government had received no communication on the Spanish question since yesterday.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

Subscriptions for the Queen Confirmed—The Knabe Scare—Reported Accident to the Deserter Deutrebrode—Miscellaneous.

LONDON, July 7.—Subscriptions are circulating here and in Liverpool for a fund in aid of the families of the whalers and sailors of the steamer *Victoria*, which, with the Town of Yokohama by the British admiral Bowles, sir JOHN LUMSDEN, of London, is at the head of the movement, and it bids fair to be a success.

A report was received here at a late hour to-night, purporting to come from Cork, that the yacht *Dauntless* had returned to Queenstown, having lost her foremast. Inquiries were immediately addressed from the agency of the Associated Press by telegraph to Queenstown, in reply to which a complete contradiction is given to the report. Neither of the yachts which started on the occasion are known to have been heard of since their departure....The Augsburg *Gazette* says many Bishops at the Roman Council have renounced their right to speak, in order to hasten the discussion on the infallibility dogma. The Convocation of Canterbury proposed to create a permanent committee to watch the proceedings of the Vatican.

A Fenian Demonstration Prevented—Another Railway Collision—Official Appointment—A Usurer Sentenced—The Velveteen Case.

LONDON, July 7.—The Fenians are greatly incensed at the refusal to give up the body of the convict THOMPSON, who died at Portland. They proposed to give the remains a great funeral and to take them from Portland to Ireland for the purpose. The Government considered such a demonstration unsafe, and will have the body quietly buried in England....Another collision of trains occurred today on the Northeastern Railway, near South Shields. Many of the cars were wrecked, but no lives were lost. ....Lord CAMPERDOWN has been appointed Junior Lord of the Admiralty, vice TREVELYAN, resigned....The appeal of the Duke of NEWCASTLE to the House of Lords against a judgment rendered in favor of one MORRIS, a money-lender, has been decided adversely to the appellant.... Letters of administration have been granted for the estate of LONGWORTH, on the ground that TERESA YELVERTON, one of the claimants, is absent in America, where her address is unknown, and she cannot be communicated with.

The British Parliament—Refusal to Meet by the Recent Chinese Treaty—The Education Bill Continued.

LONDON, July 7.—In the House of Lords today two or three benevolent measures, introduced by the eccentric Marquis of TOWNSEND, were rejected. The bill providing for the revision of the lessons in the Book of Common Prayer passed. After a brief debate on local matters their Lordships adjourned. In the House of Commons, tonight, Mr. OTWAY, Under Foreign Secretary, said the Government had declined to ratify the treaty concluded by Minister ALCOCK with China. Alluding to the newspaper reports, he said the Government had received no official advices of the late outrages in Pekin. In reply to a question Mr. OTWAY informed the House that a mixed Commission had been appointed to adjust the claims of British subjects arising from the civil war in Hayti. The House continued in Committee the consideration of amendments to the Education bill. A Tory amendment authorizing School Boards to raise money to meet deficiencies provoked a verbal duel between Messrs. DISRAELI and GLADSTONE, which resulted in favor of the latter, the amendment being rejected by a majority of 185 votes. The Party Procession bill, introduced by Mr. FORRESCUE, and directed especially against the disorderly conduct of the Orangemen, was read a second time, after an explanation and report from the Right Hon. Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Release of the New-York Tobacconist in Glasgow—The Prince Imperial will go to France Going into Camp—Suicide of an American—Egypt and Turkey.

GLASGOW, July 7.—The brothers SMITH, the New-York tobacconists, have been discharged on surrendering into the hands of the Court $12,000 sterling—an amount sufficient to cover the alleged defalcation.

PARIS, July 7.—The Prince Imperial will go to the Camp at Chalons, next week....Dr. FOX, an American, and formerly a resident of St. Louis, committed suicide, last night, at his lodgings, in this city.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 7.—The Viceroy of Egypt has arrived here. He is well received by the Sultan.

The Cork Strikes—Renewed Outrages in Ireland.

CORK, July 7.—The German tailors introduced here by the employers have struck and joined the Irish....A labor strike and agrarian outrages are reported at Youghal.

THE CHINESE MASSACRE.

Confirmation of the Report—France Aroused—Order Restored in Pekin—England for Energetic Action.

PARIS, July 7.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs has received full confirmation of the massacre of the French in Pekin. Instructions will be immediately sent to the commander of the French fleet in Chinese waters. No special expedition will be dispatched, as the naval force is deemed sufficient to vindicate the outraged dignity of France.

LONDON, July 7.—Telegrams received from Pekin today announce that order has been restored, and measures taken which will insure the safety of all foreigners.

LONDON, July 7.—The *Morning Post* today says the Great Powers will be disposed to sanction any energetic action on the part of France for the punishment of the Chinese; and it is thought the *Post* is semi-officially inspired to speak for the English Government.

CUBA.

Important News—Reported Victories for the Insurgents—The Planters Strongly Opposed to Emancipation.

HAVANA, July 6, via KEY WEST, July 7.—Captain-General DE RODAS will probably go to Santiago de Cuba. Gen. VALMASEDA has left Bayamo to go there also. The troops in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba are acting altogether on the defensive. Col. BALMES, who is in command at Santiago de Cuba, has made demands for reinforcements, but was unable to get any. Various reports represent positively that the Spanish troops have been defeated in several engagements recently with the insurgent leaders, LIBIAS and GOMEZ. The situation of the Spaniards in the Eastern Department is unfavorable.

The planters are holding meetings, and nearly all of them refuse to obey the emancipation laws, and will resist the freeing of the slaves. Large amounts of money have been raised to send to Spain in order to avoid the execution of the law and to secure its repeal.

Arrival of Re Rodas at Havana—He Reopens the Country "Quiet."

HAVANA, July 7.—Captain-General DE RODAS has at last returned to Havana, having arrived here last night. He confirms the report that the so-called Army of the Camaguey as an organized force no longer exists, and states that the only opposition the insurrectionists meet with is from small and wandering parties.

MEXICO.

Capture of the Forward by the Mexican Government—Execution of the Crew—Consolidation of the Vera Cruz Railway—Numerous Murders—Miscellaneous News.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 5, via HAVANA, July 7.—The United States man-of-war Mohawk, which started in pursuit of PLACIDO VEGA's steamer *Forward*, overtook and destroyed that vessel on the 19th of June. Six of the *Forward's* crew were taken prisoners by the Mexicans, at Tuxpam Bay, and shot....It is reported that the Guatemalian General, Prime Gomez, has crossed over the border into the State of Chiapa, and at the head of 800 men has entered the town of Chiapa, the capital of the State. Many Mexicans have joined the invading Guatemalian army. Pomposo Diaz has accepted the command of the allied troops....The Vera Cruz Railroad has been completed and opened to the public as far as Chapultepec....Judges RIVA-PALACIO and CARDOSO have resigned their seats in the Supreme Court, owing to a disrespectful note sent by President JUAREZ criticising the action of the Court in censuring the partiality shown to employes in the matter of pay....Notwithstanding the recognition of CEBEVO as Governor of Jalisco, a revolution in that State is imminent....Gov. QUIROGA has initiated a revolutionary movement in the State of Nuevo Leon....The Sierra Pueblo insurgents have surrendered to the Government authorities. The women of Numaran organized to defend the town against ESTEBAN BRAVO, but his troops failed to make the anticipated attack....Congress having decreed the continuation of the Free Zone, Minister ROMERO has organized a guard to prevent smuggling, the expense for the maintenance of which will be about $100,000 annually....Another priest, a resident of the town of Vieza, in the State of Cohahuila, has married....The *Diario*, the official organ of the Mexican Government, denies peremptorily the charges recently made against President JUAREZ that he had aided the Confederates. Two Legislatures, each supported by a Governor and a General, contest the control of the State of Campeche.

Additional Particulars of the Capture of the Forward—Survey of the Route of the Tehuantepec Railway—Other News.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 30, via HAVANA, July 7.—The fate of Gen. MEJIA, the son of the Secretary, who was on board the pirate *Forward* at the time she was captured by the United States steamer *Mohican*, is unknown. The particulars of the capture and shooting of eight of the crew of the *Forward*, are lacking. JAMES the Captain of the *Forward*, is a prisoner at Mazatlan....The survey for the Tehuantepec Railroad has been completed, and a route favorable for the work has been found. Engineer WILLIAMS will soon return to New-York....The rebel MARTINEZ has been routed on the Northern frontier, and his prominent officers captured.... The Guatemalian PEREZ GOMEZ has entered the town of Soconusco, in the disputed territory, with 500 men and four pieces of cannon, and is entrenched....In Jalisco the Governor and Congress of the State are in open war, but it is expected that a compromise will be effected....The property of the rebel HUERTA has been confiscated....Gen. ESCOBEDO is a candidate for Governor of San Luis Potosi.

CANADA.

Reported Capture of an American Fishing Vessel Denied—Another Great Fire on the Saguenay—Murder by Convicts.

OTTAWA, Canada, July 7.—The Government have no information that American vessels have been stopped in the Straits of Canso, as stated recently by Gen. BUTLER in the United States Congress.

HALIFAX, July 7.—The story of the capture of an American fishing vessel was a hoax.

QUEBEC, July 6.—Another tremendous fire has occurred at Saugeney, which lasted for eight days. The destruction is very great. The Provincial Government has been applied to for $25,000 in aid of the sufferers.

KINGSTON, Ontario, July 7.—Two convicts in the Penitentiary were left, today, in charge of a guard named HENRY TEALL, to attend a lime kiln during the absence of the other convicts at dinner. TEALL was murdered by the two convicts, who made their escape.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

His Departure for England—Demonstrations of Affection by the People—His Speech upon the Embankment.

QUEBEC, July 6.—Prince ARTHUR embarked on the *Crocodile* this evening for England. In reply to an address from the Mayor and Corporation, the Prince said he should never cease to rejoice that he had been enabled to visit Canada, and after alluding to the favorable impressions Canada had produced upon him, and the interest he should always take in the Dominion, concluded by saying:

I shall always think of its people with sincere regard, sympathy and affection. I shall carry back with me to England a confident feeling that the self-relying spirit, patriotism and gallantry which I saw manifested in the citizens of the country will ever induce the people of Canada to protect the national honor. Thanking you once more for your kind wishes on my departure, let me at the same time tender you my most affectionate farewell, and my earnest prayer is that God may watch over and protect this land, and pour down His choicest blessings upon its people.

Loud cheers were given as His Royal Highness went into the boat which was to convey him to the *Crocodile*, and on the boat pushing off from the wharf, the royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the Citadel. The band of the Sixty-ninth Regiment played "Auld Lang Syne," amid continuous cheers.

THE IRON-MOULDERS.

The Convention in Philadelphia—Session Yesterday—Reports of the Year—Interesting Statistics of the Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—In the Iron-moulders Convention, today, JAMES MCMAHON, of Brooklyn, was elected Assistant Secretary. The President's desk was ordered to be draped in mourning, in memory of HENRY H. STEVE, late President. The report of the President states that charters have been granted to nine new unions. The losses of the New-England unions have been very heavy, but the President hopes for better things. The introduction of coolies among the Crispins may awake the moulders to their danger, and may teach them a lesson worth learning. In point of numbers the various unions have fallen off considerably. In October, 1868, there were reported 112 unions, with a membership of 4,852. In January, 1869, there were 110 unions, and 4,302 members. In January, 1870, there were 104 unions, and 4,228 members. On July 1, 110 unions reported a membership of 4,622. The amount held by the 104 unions was $19,777 64. In a business point of view the past six months have been unprecedented. With money almost a drug in the market, coal and iron much reduced in price, there has been complete stagnation throughout the country; and this has enabled employers to force down wages from ten per cent, in some cases, to 25 per cent. in others. The Convention adjourned to attend a picnic on Smith's Island this afternoon.

The Wetbeck Anti-Rent Trial—A Jury Impaneled—The Case Opened—Strong Testimony Against the Prisoners.

ALBANY, July 7.—A Ballston dispatch of this afternoon says: The attempt was resumed this morning to impanel a jury in the case of WETBECK, the Greenbush anti-renter. The nine jurors sworn in yesterday were in their places, and without much trouble the three additional ones were obtained this morning. After the jury had been duly impaneled, W. J. OGDEN opened the case for the prosecution. DAVID H. MCMASTER will be first witness. His testimony was strongly against the prisoner. Sheriff FOSDA recited his knowledge of the case, and LIEUTENANT WARNICK followed. The trial will be very protracted, reaching into, if not through, next week.

THE INDIANS.

Additional Details of the Massacre of Mrs. Weer—Murderers of Mrs. Van Dyke Probably Identified—Miscellaneous News.

LARAMIE CITY, July 7.—The Laramie Sentinel says that after dark last night a man came into Sherman Station from North Park, and reported that there had been a general massacre of the white miners there by the Utes. The report, as it seems to us, is that a party of Cheyennes came in there, and the Utes went to the miners to see them to help fight the Cheyennes, which they refused to do. A fight then ensued between the Utes and Cheyennes, which lasted some five hours, when the latter fled. Then the Utes went at the miners and killed all they could find of them. The wounded miners that have been buried three of the killed at JOE GILMAN's cabin, or near it. One was a man named CHIPMAN, who was also left in the cabin of Mr. VAN DYKE, from whom we published a letter a few days ago. We did not learn the names of the others. They were all very much mangled, and their heads chopped to pieces. Up to the present writing Mr. VAN DYKE has not been heard from, though his coat and hat were found on his cabin. In the present state of excitement it is difficult to get at the facts, but we regard as certain the Utes have broken out upon us, and that several miners have been killed over at the Park....Reports later than the foregoing make it undoubtedly true that the North Park miners have been massacred.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, July 7.—A party of twenty prospectors, who left here for the Snake River mines three weeks ago, returned today. They witnessed a fight between Utes and Cheyennes, and probably owe their lives to the fact of the Indians fighting among themselves. July 4, they found the body of Mr. SHERMAN, of Independence, Montana, in front of his cabin. He was shot twice, scalped, and axes were driven into his head, and his body was mutilated in a manner too horrible and disgusting to mention. Eighty miles north of here, at South Pleits Ferry, they found the bodies of two more miners, mutilated in a like manner. Their names were unknown. The Indians committing these outrages are undoubtedly Cheyennes.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 7.—Additional cavalry have been stationed along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, to protect the settlements from the Indians.

Interesting Report from Dakota—The Future—The Tribes in New-Mexico—The Sioux Braves at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—A report has been received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from Gov. JOHN A. BURBANK, of Dakota, under date of June 27 ult., stating that he had just returned from a visit to the Ponca Agency, where he found everything in a better condition than at this time last year. The Poncas are decidedly a peaceful people, and seem more disposed to work and adopt the customs of the whites than their neighbors, the Sioux of Dakota. A commencement has been made in the right direction, by encouraging the leaders and the farther advanced in civilization to commence erecting log-houses, which has resulted in twenty being built in the last year, Indians performing all the labor, except the carpenter work, while in each one visited a cooking stove was found, which the owner had purchased by saving the price from the annuity or selling a pony for this purpose. I was very much gratified, he writes, while visiting the school under charge of Mr. REED, to find that the children were rapidly advancing. The crops put in by the Indians look remarkably well, considering the dry weather.

INDIAN VISIT TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Omahas and Pawnees sent word to the Poncas, a short time since, that they were going on a hunt, and having a prospect of finding Buffalo on the Platte, the greater portion decided to go, as they were entirely out of meat of any description, leaving but a small number of their people at home. The old people, who remained at home, were really in a destitute condition, and begged piteously for something to eat. They sing and pray to the Great Spirit to take pity upon them and send them something to eat. Some means should be devised to take care of this small tribe. They are true friends of the Government, and surrounded by enemies who watch them so closely that they endanger their lives if they go on the bluffs back of the Missouri bottom. They are consequently cut off from all kinds of game, excepting when they are fortunate enough, to obtain permission to join in with friendly tribes for hours stated, to go on a hunt. Unless subsisted by the Government the coming Winter, they must starve. The Poncas number 750 persons.

Government recommends issuing of rations to those Indians of flour, beef, bacon, corn, coffee, sugar, salt, and soda.

REPORTS FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Major WILSON, Indian Agent at the Cimmeron Agency, New-Mexico, reports, under date of June 20, that the contract for feeding the Ute and Apache Indians, at that agency, expires on the 30th of June, and requests to know what arrangements have been made for the future. The bands are now returning from their hunting expeditions and the amount required to feed them grows constantly larger. Major CLINTON, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for New-Mexico, in forwarding the above report, states that he has directed Major WILSON to continue feeding said Indians, under the present contract, until the will of the Department is known. He also states that there is not the least prospect of doing anything with these Indians. Neither with the Wemenuche nor Capote Utes. They say openly that they will not work, and consequently the Government has the choice of either feeding or fighting them.

INDIAN VISIT TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

The delegation of Cheyenne Sioux in this city, accompanied by Commissioner PARKER and Major RANDALL, called at the Executive Mansion this afternoon and were introduced to the President. No speeches were made, the occasion being one of mere respect to the Executive. They will have a talk with Commissioner PARKER to-morrow. After seeing the President the red men took a stroll through the East Room.

THE SIOUX AT THE CAPITOL.

RED FEATHER, LITTLE SWAN, BLACK TOMAHAWK and other chiefs composing the delegation from the bands of Sioux, near Fort Sully, visited the Capitol this afternoon, under charge of Major RANDALL, and remained some time both in the House and Senate. They were afterwards taken up into the dome, and then shown the various other portions of the building.

Movements of Gen. Schofield—The Kansas Pacific Railway—Mining Items—Western News Generally.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—Gen. SCHOFIELD and family will leave Fort Leavenworth today for San Francisco....The General Court-martial which was in session at Fort Leavenworth during six months past is dissolved, and the officers composing it ordered to join their commands on the frontier. ....Over 10,000 surplus Government mules will be sold at Fort Leavenworth, commencing July 11....Track-laying on the Kansas Pacific Railway, eastward from Denver, was commenced on Tuesday, and is progressing rapidly. The road will be completed in six months.

DENVER, Colorado, July 7.—The weather is clear and delightfully cool. The crop prospects in Colorado have been greatly improved by the recent rains....A dispatch dated Elizabethtown, New-Mexico, July 6, says mining is very much improved. The diggings are full and more gold is being taken out than ever before.

CHEYENNE, W. T., July 7.—There are about sixty miners at Hoe's Peak Gold Mine, fifty miles west of North Park, who are panning out on the average $5 per day to the pan.

THE CANADA.

Interesting Report from Dakota—The Future—The Tribes in New-Mexico—The Sioux Braves at the Capital.

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Obscene Publications Seized—Arrest of the Men Engaged in the Nefarious Traffic.

For some time past Superintendent JOHN-SON has been receiving letters from all parts of the country complaining of obscene publications and stating that certain persons were constantly prowling around the City Hall Park and Nassau-street, and in the lower part of Broadway, who were engaged in selling the same. Yesterday morning Officers BROWN, KELLY and DOWD, of the Metropolitan Police force, were detailed for duty in that locality, and in the course of the forenoon they arrested two men on the charge of selling obscene publications. The officers found in their possession a large number of the same character of publications, which were seized and taken to the Police Office. The prisoners gave their names as JOHN DUNN and JOHN SMITH. They were taken before Justice BOWLING, of the Police Court, and committed to prison for examination. Yesterday afternoon Officer BROWN arrested a third man, named JOHN DOE, who was also engaged in selling the same class of publications. He was also taken before Justice BOWLING, and committed to prison for examination. The officers have been instructed to arrest all persons found selling obscene publications, and it is expected that a number of arrests will be made to-day.

The Commissioners of Police met on their regular weekly meeting yesterday, Mr. GEORGE ALDEN presiding. The Superintendent reported that arrests to the extent of 1,000 had been made during the week, and that the number of lodgers at the Station-houses was 1,200. Mr. ALDEN stated that he had received a communication from Mr. BROWN, who was formerly a detective, some three years since, but who had been dismissed from the force for misconduct, and who is now engaged in the business of publishing and selling obscene publications. Mr. BROWN requested that the matter be investigated, and that he be reinstated in the force. The Commissioners declined to take any action in the matter, as they had no power to do so. The Superintendent was directed to investigate the charges made by Mr. BROWN, and report at the next meeting of the Board. The Board then adjourned.

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LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

In the case of KINNEY *and* MCSPEDON.

The Grants Built and Kept Secret.

Col. WALKER, of this county, was examined before Commissioner CHESEBRO, with reference to the alleged fraudulent issue of certificates of stock by the Canal Improvement Board, and to the amount of bonds issued in payment for the same. The witness testified that he had been employed by Gov. SEYMOUR to make the examination, and had been engaged in the work for about two months. He had examined the books of the Canal Improvement Board, and found that the amount of bonds issued was $9,000,000, and that the amount of certificates issued was $9,000,000. He had also examined the books of the Canal Auditor, and found that the amount of bonds issued was $9,000,000, and that the amount of certificates issued was $9,000,000. He had also examined the books of the Canal Commissioners, and found that the amount of bonds issued was $9,000,000, and that the amount of certificates issued was $9,000,000. He had also

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
KINNIN'S LUCK. Leading characters by Mr. John Brougham; Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Louisa Genvese, and Miss Emily Mestayer.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
Broadway, corner 24th-st.
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE SPECTRE OF WAR.

Much excitement is reported to exist in London and throughout the Continent in reference to the proposed elevation of Prince LEOPOLD, of Hohenzollern, to the Spanish throne. In Paris, outside of official circles, the project is opposed. The authorities in that city have been assured that fully three-fourths of the members of the Spanish Cortes favor the scheme. The King of Prussia is also reported favorable, and on this account refuses to reply to NAPOLEON'S note on the subject. Madrid dispatches to Paris announce that at a council of Ministers, held on Wednesday, the course of PRIM was unanimously approved, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs was authorized to present the name of the new candidate to the Cortes, which will probably be convened for this purpose. The Prince is expected in Madrid early in November, accompanied by a Spanish fleet, dispatched to bring him. It is asserted in Paris that an alliance between France and Austria has been concluded. Scores of telegrams are said to have passed between Paris and BISMARCK before the intrigue was discovered. France, it is not believed, will agree to a general conference, as the desire is to settle directly with Spain and Prussia. Austria, time fix, is neutral. A fleet is to start soon for the Mediterranean. The rumor that PRIM had abandoned his project was premature, but he insists that the movement is not hostile to France. The "agitation and activity" at the Foreign Office in Paris is great. Dispatches have been sent to St. Petersburg and to BISMARCK. Spain, it is reported, sanctioned a new treaty with Prussia on Wednesday. The Senate proposes to increase the military contingent to 100,000 men. A later dispatch announces that a note from Prussia has been received, in which it is stated that Prince LEOPOLD is not of the royal family; that Prussia did nothing to procure the offer of the crown, and will give no definite consent until the vote of the Cortes is announced, which, if favorable, and a Hohenzollern is chosen, Prussia will support him. The Press of Berlin are silent on the subject. In Madrid, the Duque and Jesus, Don ALFONSO'S supporters, are bitter against the Prussian movement.

EUROPE.

Advices confirming the massacre of the French in Pekin have been received in Paris, and instructions will be immediately sent to the commander of the French fleet in Chinese waters, which naval force is deemed sufficiently large to vindicate the national honor. London dispatches from Pekin announce that order has been restored. The *Morning Post* of yesterday, in an article supposed to be semi-official, says: "The great Powers will be disposed to sanction any energetic action on the part of France for the punishment of the Chinese."....The Prince Imperial of France will go into camp at Chalons next week....Dr. POPE, formerly a resident of St. Louis, committed suicide at his lodgings in Paris on Wednesday night....The Viceroy of Egypt has arrived at Constantinople, and was well received by the Sultan....A fund is being raised in Liverpool, under the auspices of Sir JOHN LUMSDEN, of London, in aid of the sufferers from the *Ourebia* disaster.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, considerable business was disposed of. The Committee having under consideration the various petitions for a constitutional amendment allowing women to vote, were discharged at their own request. Bills regulating naval rank, and in reference to international Transatlantic communication, were introduced. Mr. FENTON made a long speech on the subject of our relations with the Spanish American countries, referring particularly to the commercial aspect of the question. He closed with offering a resolution, which was adopted, having in view the promotion and furtherance of trade between the two sections. Several bills of minor importance were passed, and the following reports, among others, received: To incorporate the Tehauntepec Railway and Ship-canal Company; to divide Virginia into two judicial districts; in reference to enlistment in the Marine Corps, and with an amendment authorizing a mail steamship line between Cedar Keys, Fla., and Havana, Cuba. At 3½ P. M. the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up and the amendments adopted in Committee considered. A long debate ensued, but they were all finally disposed of and the bill passed. The Fortification Appropriation bill was also passed. The Congressional Apportionment bill fixing the number of Representatives at 305, was passed after being amended so as that States having a fraction of population exceeding one-half the amount required for a Representative, shall be entitled to an additional member. A recess was then taken until evening. At this session the report of the Conference Committee on the Army bill was considered at length, and at a late hour the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a Committee of Conference was appointed on the Funding bill, the House insisting upon its amendments. The Senate amendments to the Tax bill were referred, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to take up the amendments of the Senate to the Naturalization bill. The report of the Conference Committee on the Currency bill was, after debate, agreed to, and the measure now goes to the President for his signature. The case of PAT WOODS was finally disposed of, after some discussion, the majority report being agreed to, which denies that WOODS be imprisoned in the District Jail for three months. A bill to provide and regulate trade with Prince Edward's Island was reported, referred printed, and recommitted. The remainder of the session was devoted to contested election cases. A resolution fixing the compensation of contestants in cases already decided, was adopted. A report was received in the Arkansas case. CATHCART was not acted upon. In the Missouri case, SWITZLER vs. DYER, the minority report, declaring that the latter the sitting member, entitled to his seat, after a three hours' debate, was agreed to by a vote of 109 to 68. The House then, at 8:55 P. M., adjourned.

GENERAL.

The reports from Cuba are more favorable to the insurgents. The situation of the Spaniards in the Eastern Department is said to be unfavorable, while in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba the insurgents are reported to have been successful in several recently under the Cuban leaders DIAS and GOMEZ. The planters oppose emancipation, and have raised large sums of money to send to Spain to defeat the measure. DE ROMAS is to start soon for Santiago, and VALMASEDA is on his way there.

Dispatches from Wyoming Territory announce a general massacre of white miners by the Ute Indians, near North Park. Full particulars have not as yet been received, but such details as have been discovered were terribly mutilated, the heads having been chopped off, and other outrages perpetrated.

A jury, in the Whitbeck anti-rent case, was finally obtained yesterday, and the case was opened by the prosecuting attorney, and several witnesses were examined. The trial will probably be very long.

In dispatches from Ottawa and Halifax, the reported seizure of an American fishing vessel in the Straits of Canso is denied.

The Georgia Legislature met in Atlanta yesterday, and adjourned until Monday, to await the action of Congress on the Georgia question.

JOHN D. BARKER, a boy on the naval school-ship, fell from the main-head of the ship at Marblehead, Mass., yesterday afternoon, and was instantly killed.

Prince ARTHUR sailed for England, from Quebec, on Tuesday evening, in the *Greenville*. Upon disembarking he made a pleasant response to an address presented to him by the Mayor and Corporation of the city.

Another large fire, continuing through eight days, has devastated the Saguenay region of Canada, and the Dominion Government has been asked for $50,000 to relieve the suffering occasioned thereby.

Counsel was broken at Memphis, yesterday, for the Memphis and St. Louis Railway, and on Tuesday last track-laying was begun on the Kansas Pacific Road.

JACOB SEUTTZ, a German, having relations in this City, was run over by the cars yesterday, at Middletown, in this State, and killed.

JOHN HOY, a workman of the Union Vise Company, of Hyde Park, Mass., was accidentally cut in the thigh, yesterday morning, by a scythe in the hands of a boy, and bled to death before assistance could reach him.

HUGH DOUDIERTY, a fireman of Philadelphia, died yesterday in that city from injuries received in being thrown from an engine while racing with another engine on the way to a fire.

The fat-melters had a private hearing, yesterday, before the Sanitary Commission of the Board of Health, in relation to the order recently issued requiring them to remove their business above One Hundred and Tenth-street. They did not succeed in getting a revocation or modification of the order.

The Supreme Court, at Special Term, yesterday, made an order in the case of The Erie Railway Company *vs.* The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, and the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appointing Mr. BARTLETT referee to take testimony.

THOMAS SHERIDAN was yesterday convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of murder, in killing his wife MARGARET, on the 15th of February last, by shooting her with a pistol. Judge RAMSAY sentenced the prisoner to be executed on the 19th of August next.

The Collectorship and the Republican Party.

The manner in which the nomination of Mr. MURPHY to the Collectorship has been discussed by his friends in the Press and at Washington, the combinations which that nomination called forth, and the grounds upon which his selection has been defended, all indicate the extent of the demoralization which pervades the civil service, and the unworthy influences by which it is controlled. For ANY office, adequate qualifications ought to be exacted from the candidate. For one of the highest offices at the disposal of the Government, this consideration should be regarded as of paramount importance. A creditable political record is, of course, presupposed. But above and behind that, there should be in all respects a suitability so manifest as to be indisputable. If there is any room for doubt as to the requirements or the capacity of the candidate, or as to the degree of confidence which he can command among the leading classes of the community, there is just cause for controversy as to the propriety of the appointment. And these considerations define the boundaries of the inquiry to which the choice of a Collector should give rise. Is he the best man for the position? Is he on all points qualified for the effective performance of its duties? Will the community, as a whole, accept him as so qualified? In a word, will the public interests be promoted by the confirmation of the appointment? These are the tests which ought alone to decide the propriety of any particular nomination or appointment. What influence has been accorded to them, let us ask, in the case of Mr. MURPHY?

On both sides the contest at Washington has been conducted with the slightest possible reference to the wishes and welfare of this City, or even the welfare of the Republican Party. The whole affair has been narrowed down to a struggle for personal and partisan advantage between the two New-York Senators. Mr. CONKLING has supported, Mr. FENTON opposed the nomination, and the question of ratification really became an issue between them. From the start, however, Mr. CONKLING seemed to hold the winning card. The influence of the Administration was, for some occult reason, at his back, and with it an amount of Senatorial support which rendered success probable. So much has been apparent throughout. But the influences at work on either hand—the motives appealed to for and against confirmation—the intrigues not on foot, whether to secure victory or defeat—were worthy only of the most vulgar partisan strife. Everything resolved itself into a war of factions. There were charges and counter-charges, assertions and denials, imputation and recrimination to an extent which divested this struggle of honorable features, whatever may be its end. How the vast and varied interests that are affected by the management of the Custom-house would be affected, neither the President nor the Senate seemed inclined to discuss. Whether Mr. FENTON should thwart Mr. CONKLING, or whether Mr. CONKLING should thwart Mr. FENTON, was the outward and visible issue to be determined. Behind both, wires were at work whose number and extent indicate the force of feuds which exist among New-York Republicans.

The political value of the appointment depended upon its efficacy in healing dissensions, in inspiring energy and purpose into the local Republican organization, and so retrieving the blunders it has committed. The bitterness with which the Fenton and Conkling factions have contended for the prize proves the futility of whatever hopes and expectations may have been entertained upon this subject. Unity is further off than ever. Good feeling has vanished. Those who exult most loudly, and with the most substantial reason, belong to the class who have largely contributed to the defeat and the degradation of the party here; they are the leeches who have sucked it from strength to weakness, and who, instead of being discarded as an evil, are to be allowed to fatten unmolested. It is in this aspect that the political part of the affair is specially unfortunate. The help which the disinterested friends of a sound party reorganization believed they were entitled to ask for, has been denied. The "parasites" of the party are still its masters. The President has the satisfaction of knowing that he has taken a step which all his enemies exult over, and all his friends deplore.

Peace or War in Europe.

There is nothing more productive of cowards than a great international quarrel. It becomes necessary, therefore, at a juncture like the present, to sift the European telegrams very carefully, and reject that very recognizable class which is the mere expression of current and idle rumor. It is obvious, for example, that very grave significance might have been given to the announcement of an Austro-French alliance, while it is equally obvious that its truth is quite irreconcilable with the later intimation of a strict Austrian neutrality on the question at issue between France on the one side and Spain and Prussia on the other. The most noticeable feature in the comments of the French Press on the situation is the strong suggestion of the characteristic vein of *Bonhomie*. The *Liberté*, under the management of M. DE GIRARDIN, was never very moderate in its tone toward Prussia, but under the new proprietorship it appears determined to outdo its contemporaries in the loudness of its threats, and the marvelous extravagance of its demands. A "guarantee not to interfere in the affairs of other nations" would probably be a very desirable thing to extort from all the Great Powers of Europe; but it is difficult to see why Prussia alone should be asked to furnish it, and still more difficult to understand the logical connection between a seizure of the Rhenish frontier at any cost, and a remonstrance against the accession of a HOHENZOLLERN to the throne of Spain. Talk like that indulged in by the *Liberté* can only be taken as signifying some matter of a very unhealthy state of public sentiment, which seizes the opportunity to fan into flame the smouldering ashes of national animosity, or of a smarting sense of political humiliation which burns to have an occasion for revenge. The attitude maintained by Prussia, whether warranted by the circumstances or not, shows no evidence of that swagger and bluster which have been so freely exhibited in France. The position taken up by the Cabinet of Berlin is at once intelligible and consistent. The fact of Prince LEOPOLD being a member of what is merely a junior section of the junior branch of a House from which the Prussian royal family have sprung, is made the occasion for disclaiming any direct responsibility for his candidature. The case of his election is left with the representatives of the Spanish people, and the significant addition is made that should the Cortes elect a HOHENZOLLERN, Prussia will support him.

There is no disguising the fact that if this declaration has been correctly reported to us, and if the present temper of the French Government and people continue, it means war. It is difficult to believe that the Spanish leaders did not anticipate the opposition of France to their newly-selected candidate, and it is probable that in resolutely pushing forward his claims, they are acting in pursuance of a pre-arranged programme. In either case the responsibility of war, should war arise, has been left with France. It may be assumed that Prussia will persist in refusing to acknowledge that her position on the question constitutes, in any sense, a *casus belli*. It is, at the same time, certain that any movement which France may make toward the German frontier in pursuance of a self-elected policy of retaliation, would find the Confederation in arms. The rumor of an alliance between Spain and Prussia must be received with caution, as it is the obvious policy of the latter Power to keep clear of any obvious initiative in setting up a German Prince in the Peninsula. The North German States will be found united, irrespective of all minor disagreements, to repel any pretensions on the part of France to dictate their national policy. Count BISMARCK is too wily a diplomatist, and has too thorough a knowledge of his countrymen to permit Prussia to occupy a position in which she would appear to challenge opposition, and needlessly to excite alarm. It is altogether premature to speculate upon the proportions which an European struggle might assume if entered upon at the present moment. The contingencies are too numerous by which the aspect of the question may be materially changed, to admit of any such prognostications. The statesmen who control the springs of the quarrel may themselves be still uncertain as to the extent of the public opinion and international sentiment which play so important a part in modern European politics, and it is certain that even without some such decided indication of national sentiment among the nations most immediately concerned, there will be abundant opportunities found to avert hostilities.

Pat Woods.

Doubtless it never entered into the imagination of PAT WOODS, of Richmond, that he would achieve the double distinction of thrashing a Congressman, and of being the subject of a deliberate debate in the House of Representatives. Comparatively few men have had so much distinction so suddenly thrust upon them. PAT accordingly was FOSTER, of Virginia—who "all unbeknowst" to him was a live member of Congress—in a bar-room in Richmond, and FOSTER not being labeled, PAT was unaware of his high official dignity. The consequence was that PAT allowed his national instinct to prevail, and was beguiled into a "scrimmage," in which Hon. Mr. FOSTER got decidedly the worst of it.

Under ordinary circumstances this would have been a case for the Police, and PAT would have been brought before "His Honor" for being disorderly. Had he assaulted any ordinary individual, the wisdom and majesty of the law would have been satisfied with extracting a few paltry dollars from PAT'S pocket, or by a few days' confinement of PAT in the lock-up; but the case assumed a national importance in consideration of the fact that a member of Congress was the victim. A Sergeant-at-Arms was dispatched to Richmond, and the offender brought to the bar of the House to answer for a breach of privilege. We can imagine the astonishment of PAT at the unusual importance which was attached to what he evidently regarded as a very trivial and common-place affair, and the consternation with which he learned the distinction between an assault and battery, and a breach of privilege. The Judiciary Committee, to whom the subject was referred, are divided in opinion as to the proper course to be taken—a majority being clearly of opinion that a great outrage has been committed, that the dignity of the House has been compromised, and that PAT WOODS should be imprisoned in the jail of the District of Columbia for three months. The minority, evidently laboring under old-fashioned and obsolete ideas, have recommended that PAT should be taken back to Richmond and handed over to the Hustings Court, to be dealt with according to law. They do not hold that a member of Congress is a privileged being under all circumstances, or in all places; but that he has the same, and no other remedy, for personal injuries sustained outside the line of his official duties as any other citizen.

Perhaps it may seem to over-practical readers that the misdemeanor of PAT WOODS is not of sufficient enormity to justify the time spent upon him in Congress, but these objectors would not appreciate fully the importance of maintaining the dignity of the National Legislature. What if the examination and disposition of the case costs the Federal Treasury five thousand dollars?—and, considering everything, that is a moderate estimate—is not the vindication of Congress, and especially of Portland, a matter to be accomplished regardless of expense? Is the dignity of the House to be violated with impunity, and in Richmond, that city of disloyal associations, and by a man bearing so plebeian a name as that of PAT WOODS? We do not wonder that fierce speeches were elicited, and that even Gen. BUTLER felt called upon to express his indignation, and to suggest that PAT be kept in durance vile till the 4th of March next. By all means let the culprit be taught that the persons of members of Congress are sacred, and that whoever lays unhallowed hands upon them assails the majesty of the Government.

The Education Question in England.

For some time past the discussion in Parliament with reference to the basis of a national system of Education, has been the most absorbing question of British politics. The necessity for improving the means of education in England has been fully conceded by all sects and parties; but, as to the mode of accomplishing this object, opinions have been much divided. In the course of the late debate on the subject, the Home Secretary stated that fifty per cent of English children, between the ages of five and twelve, did not attend any school at all; and, as a sample of the extent of ignorance prevailing among adults, another member cited the experience of a clergyman in Nottingham, who, in questioning a number of women, out of nine wards in that town, found that thirty per cent of them did not know the name of the Queen, and that one of them thought it was ELIZABETH. During the last thirty years, the question of national education has ranked with the question of national pauperism, as one of the most intricate problems of English statesmanship. Hitherto, every comprehensive measure of popular instruction has failed to satisfy the demands of contending sects, and the education of the people has been left to the care of the various religious denominations, who, under certain conditions of Government inspection, have received State aid equal in amount to the sum raised by school pence and by voluntary contributions. The existing number of these denominational schools has been stated at twenty thousand—a proportion altogether inadequate to the educational wants of the country, but still large enough to demand recognition in any new and avowedly national scheme.

The difficulties which have attended the passage of the Government measure, introduced some time ago, have mainly arisen from the irreconcilable claims of the advocates of a purely secular and those of a partially religious system of tuition. The new bill, which is now receiving final modifications in Committee, is the product of concessions made now to the one side and now to the other. Its purport is briefly as follows: It proposes to furnish sufficient public schools for all children "for whose elementary education suitable provision is not otherwise made." Immediately upon its passage a National Board of Education will require the local authorities of towns and rural districts to furnish returns as to the accommodation provided in the existing elementary schools, and as to the number of children requiring elementary education. Should the Board feel satisfied that the wants of any given district are not adequately provided for, they will give peremptory notice that such additional accommodation as may be found requisite, be provided forthwith. These new schools are to be supported out of local rates, supplemented in the proportion of one-half by a national grant, and are to be managed by school boards elected by the rate-payers. The position of the previously existing denominational schools will simply be, that they will retain their own managers and their own teachers, and in return for the acceptance of what is called a "time-table conscience clause"—that is, a provision permitting children, if their parents so desire, to absent themselves from the school during certain hours in which religious lessons are given—and after fulfillment of certain other requisites to be tested by official inspection, will receive a Government grant amounting to one-half of their annual expenditure. The rate-supported schools are to be regulated by the condition "that no religious catechism or religious formulary which is distinctive of any particular denomination, shall be taught in the school." Restrictions as to the use of the Bible are to be left for adjustment by the local boards. Finally, a permissive form of compulsion is introduced by a clause of the bill, which allows any school board to compel by a by-law the attendance of all children in their district between the ages of five and twelve.

Tardy as may appear the adoption of such a measure in England, it represents sentiments which are still in advance of those of several sections of the population. In the course of a late debate in Parliament on the subject, it was stated that the farmers were averse to the education of their laborers, on the ground that it would tend to raise wages and encourage emigration; and the illiberality of the religious intolerance which hence long delayed a satisfactory solution of the question, the case was quoted of a clergyman of the Established Church who had turned out tithe of his tenant-farmers because they would not remove their children from the dissenting school to that of the Church. The new bill will practically establish a dual system of national education; one denominational and religious, and the other nearly conforming to the system established among ourselves. As there is but little prospect of the bill undergoing any very material alteration during its further course, the result of an experiment conducted under such conditions will be watched with no little interest.

The Income Tax Once More.

The Senate has certainly had two minds about the income tax, and after yielding to the demand for its suppression, has consented to reimpose it at the rate of two and a half per cent. Between its first decision and its second nothing occurred to affect the general principles on which the tax is based, and we are bound to conclude that Senators acted in the first instance without due consideration.

The income tax could not be kept in existence if the people, as a rule, were opposed to it. We have already admitted that it would be inexpedient in Congress to persist in forcing the tax upon the country in the teeth of general discontent. But such discontent, if it were ever displayed, would be so short-sighted and foolish as to be almost unintelligible. The tax is not a hardship to the bulk of the people. It falls upon a limited class, who are, in the large proportion of instances, well able to pay it. There are some, no doubt, upon whom it presses with severity. But with the exemption increased to two thousand dollars, it is difficult to believe that any one of narrow means can be injured by its operation. If the working classes thoroughly understood the action of the income tax, they would be unanimously in its favor. But capitalists can influence many sources of public opinion, and it has been found easy to represent the income tax as an instrument of oppression.

Direct taxation will, perhaps, never be popular, but it is inconceivable that laboring men can prefer to pay duties on every imported article of domestic consumption, rather than see incomes subjected to a modest and equitable impost. We have, over and over again, exposed the fallacy of the argument that the income tax gives rise to fraud and deception. It is not nearly so positive a source of unfair evil as customs' duties. The whisky tax, again, gives rise to endless lying and cheating, but it has not been proposed to abolish it on that account. All direct taxes which are rigidly enforced are "inquisitorial,"—and officers of internal revenue sometimes render the duties which they have to perform unnecessarily obnoxious by the harshness of the measures they adopt. The odium then falls upon the tax which properly belongs to those charged with its collection.

Whenever the income tax is abandoned, it will be the duty of Congress to largely increase those taxes, the burden of which falls upon persons of limited means. To relieve the richer classes, and leave people of restricted resources at the mercy of monopolists, is a course which cannot enrich the Government in the end, while it greatly weakens the sympathy at home.

American Silk Culture.

The silk culture of California is rapidly becoming an important interest, and bids fair in a very few years to rival even the gold production of that State. A large number of silk establishments have recently been organized, the largest of which is known as the "California Silk Culture Company." The present season has not been very favorable, but preparations have been made which will probably insure an enormous business next year. This is the time when European buyers of raw silk seek the markets, and a large number of them have recently visited California. It is estimated that European silk importers purchase annually $40,000,000 of raw silk, and at least $10,000,000 of eggs. The demand for these articles is steady, and the prices paid are highly remunerative to the producer, since the agents from Europe visit all parts of the world to secure a supply.

It will readily be seen from these above facts how important a branch of American industry the culture of silk on the Pacific coast is likely to become. We cannot only supply the demand for the raw materials, but ultimately enter largely into the manufacture of silk goods. The climate of California has been proved to be peculiarly favorable to the business, and the success promised in this State for several years past have been pronounced by European experts of a superior quality. There is hardly any limit to the development of which the business is capable, and before long we may expect that silk will become a staple of export from California. At first, gold was the chief attraction of that wonderful State, but it is so no longer. There is now exported from thence, every year, wheat to a greater value than gold, and in a few years wine and silk will be added to the list.

Firearms and Horse-shoeing.

A whimsical scene has lately been enacted in London by an incident that a few years ago would have made the Tribune's mouth water. They are doing all manner of odd things in France just now, and among the rest a M. REVERDIN has been detaching pieces of skin from a human subject and applying them to the raw surface of a burn, so as to make a new skin. Fired by a natural spirit of emulation, Mr. GEORGE POLLOCK, of St. George's Hospital, London, has been essaying to do the same thing. A white child had been accidentally burned, and Mr. POLLOCK took a bit of skin from the shoulder of a negro and applied it to the injured part. The surgical operation was successful, but its moral effect appears to have been unfortunate. It was straightway reported, first, that the poor black man had been duped against his will; and, secondly, that the design of the operator was to change the child into a negro, in total disregard of the wishes of the parties chiefly concerned. A good many poor people were justly indignant at the idea of so astounding and improper a metamorphosis, believing, perhaps, with a not unusual pride of race, that, if any change of the sort were attempted, it should be to the type which is dominant within sound of Bow Bells. Some of the London papers have actually found it necessary to explain that the experiment was made in order to show what part of the covering tissue it is which is concerned in the development of new skin; that the negro received a sovereign for the bit of skin taken from him, and cheerfully parted with the treasure for that consideration; and that Mr. GEORGE POLLOCK had no idea of changing his little patient into a colored child, except to the extent of a spot of less than a pea in size, and in order that the palpable difference in color and texture might assist in defining the steps of the experiment. The *Lancet* declares the practice to be one of the safest, humanest, and most interesting within the range of physiological science. It must be admitted, however, that the popular outcry seems to have had some plausible grounds for its justification, and supposing his first trial to have been successful, his colored man willing, and his supply of sovereigns unlimited, would not the temptation to go on and make his job a complete and symmetrical one have been rather hard for Mr. POLLOCK to resist? The experiment opens the door for not a little curious speculation, and is suggestive of a form of "miscegenation" not hitherto thought of by even the most ingenious of our American political philosophers.

The latest Havana dispatches point to social and financial reverses, and to further emigration as a result of the hostility of the planters to the emancipation policy recently adopted by the Cortes. The re-establishment of Spanish authority in the island seems to become less and less probable. The date of its termination we may not be able to predict; but the fact of its termination, at a period not remote, appears morally certain. Nothing but pride impels the home Government to cling to a task which events in Spain would alone suffice to render hopeless.

The *Commercial Advertiser* is in another fit. It hastens to assign to itself criticisms which were not intended for it, and puts a cap on the head which was really made for another. The sensitiveness would be unaccountable except upon the old principle, that a guilty conscience needs no accuser. It was not the *Commercial* which threw the stone at Mr. WEED; and when its wounded pride is thus soothed, we trust it will repent of having broken out into a series of hysterical little screams about the "milk in the cocoa-nut," and other wild and unnecessary nonsense. When the *Commercial* is angry, which happens very often, it is troubled with an eruption of withering paragraphs, just as a child is covered with ugly spots when it is suffering from prickly heat. The uneasiness of the *Commercial* are enough to make the shortest heart writhe with anguish; but if it really wishes to help Mr. MURPHY, why does it not let him alone? Periodic fits simply blind us to its fly into another frenzied passion, and keep terrible maledictions on the entire human race. Nevertheless, we admonish it for our part, as it will not suffer advice to emanate from any quarter but itself or Tammany.

The cancellation of the Sheridan trial was, in several respects, not a little instructive. It showed how much jurors are liable to be guided by a species of rough equity, rather than by the unswerving demands of law. The jury were, without exception, convinced that SHERIDAN had technically merited the punishment of death. But only a portion of them thought that it ought to be inflicted; and unable, on the one hand, to bring in any intelligible verdict but one of guilty, and on the other, laboring under great confusion as to the authority which could temper justice with mercy, they received the inevitable sentence of the Court with great surprise. The jury were also doubtless influenced by a consideration which has no existence in law, namely, that in this case the man who invaded the sanctuary of domestic life was not killed, but that punishment fell on the woman. The moral sank of the parties implicated has prevented any general conference about them, and has probably left a little embittered as to what the jury sentence in which it has resulted.

Let not the virtues of the Senate's action in entertain the hard-grasp feature of the Organ Steam-ship Bill, just encouraged. The opposition has been that almost any form of subsidy might be engineered through that body, and for this opinion there are, unfortunately, too many reasons. But this Oriental steam-ship job was a little too flagrant, even for Senators. It contemplated the gift of safety acres of land for every ton of vessel built, six hundred and forty acres for every naval apprentice, and one hundred thousand acres for every hundred thousand dollars covered by bonds of Secretary BOUTWELL. Many statesmen reverence of Senators have become lax, but nothing quite so bad as to this.

Everybody will commend the prompt action of Superintendent JOHNSON, in appointing the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. Now that the Superintendent is on the track, let him examine the contents of a certain area of wealthy illustrated papers published in this City, and he will probably discover a complete of moral depravity nearly as foul as that which has just been ousted.

The so-called "compromise" on the Currency bill is really a victory for the inflationists. They have not obtained all they sought, or all that the House was willing to concede to them. But all that was at stake of the nature of principle, they have carried. Instead of forty or fifty millions' addition to the volume of circulation, they get nine or ten millions—not enough to produce any serious disturbance of values, but quite enough to establish the fact that Congress has not the self-denial or intelligence which would enable it to crush any attempt to make the return to specie payments more remote or difficult.

Better late than never. Subscriptions have been started at London and Liverpool in aid of the families of the unfortunate men who were drawn in the *Ourebia*, while Capt. BYRS and the *Bombay* pursued their course as though nothing had happened. The utterly inadequate punishment of Capt. BYRS has not sweetened the popular recollection of an occurrence which, happily for the reputation of seamen, has had few parallels. The substantial relief now proposed will mitigate some features of the scandal.

The advocates of female suffrage must try again. The Senate Judiciary Committee, to whom the subject had been referred, are a unit against it, and naturally carry their ungallantry so far as to ask to be relieved from its consideration. The female suffragists will probably console themselves with the reflection that other great reformers have in their day experienced the same neglect. But what will Miss ANTHONY say to Mr. THUMBULL?

THE COLLECTORSHIP.

The Progress and the Probabilities of the Contest.

There is much excitement not only in political circles, but among those who, taking no particular interest in the administration of public affairs, have none the less at heart the true welfare of the country, with regard to the efforts that are being made to displace Collector GRINNELL, and secure the appointment of Mr. THOMAS MURPHY in his stead. The matter is thought to have assumed something more than a local importance in view of the peculiar action of the President, and the nature of the contest now going on in and outside of the Senate, between those who advocate and those who oppose the nomination. Men who have no personal interests to conserve as Washington regard the principle of the effort to remove a faithful officer, in order to make room for a gentleman who is recommended for other reasons than those of his special fitness and merit, as one that should be seriously opposed to. The prevailing impression among such men, and among the larger part of the Republicans, is, that there is no good ground for ousting Mr. GRINNELL and placing Mr. MURPHY in his office. The various Republican organizations in this City are opposed to the change. Some Republicans who are not friendly to the President, and think that the experiment will injure him, are glad to see it go on. Against Mr. MURPHY it is strongly urged that he is now in league with Tammany Hall, and that he is mixed up in the Broadway extension scheme, and in certain transactions in real estate which ought to be inquired into. Many eminent Republicans have gone or forwarded to Washington the records of an extensive examination of his record, containing points which they think ought to prevail against him. The confirmation of Mr. MURPHY is, however, said to be a foregone conclusion. It was accepted three months ago that he should be appointed, and the President has been backed by Senator CONKLING that if he would make the nomination the Senate would confirm it, and the Republican papers in this City would not oppose it. The fight is between Senator CONKLING and certain Democratic Senators on the one hand, and Senator FENTON and those who are not in the contest on the other. It will specially involve the schemes for the Broadway Railroad, Grinnell's displacement was as thoroughly "cut and dried" in the beginning as its success is supposed. Meantime the war is waged fiercely. Yesterday, it is said, Mr. MURPHY and his friends were busily engaged in circulating the report that Mr. GRINNELL was willing to resign and accept the naval office. To Mr. KING, of this City, one of these friends, Mr. GRINNELL sent an emphatic denial of this story. Mr. GLEWS' statement was that he had it from Mr. MURPHY himself.

A Dinner to Marshal Tooker.

Some two hundred of the more prominent east-side citizens, having offered JOSEPH H. TOOKER the compliment of a public dinner, and spoken in the highest terms of his conduct of the License Bureau of the Mayor's office, and his services to "the stranger within our gates," while Marshal of the City, that gentleman very politely declines the honor in a letter which is characterized by the expression of sincerity for which HENRY HALL, Deputy Collector, is famous. He alludes to his recent retirement, and gives us the pleasure of publishing his letter:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, June 30, 1870.
Joseph H. Tooker, Esq., *Late a Marshal in the Mayor*:

MY DEAR SIR—In accepting your resignation—reluctantly and now accepted for personal reasons only—I cannot part with you entirely. I wish you to remain my friend, my counsellor, and, for the certainty, my spy and discretion of your services in the office, and if convenient and stronger words in office.

Very truly your obliged and cordial friend,
A. OAKEY HALL.

The Republican General Committee.

The Republican General Committee met at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, last evening, Gen. JOHN COCHRANE presiding. The representation of delegates was very large, about one being present. The majority of them intended to be there, and no action would be taken in regard to the nomination of Hon. THOMAS MURPHY for the Collectorship. It was asserted that about fifty of Mr. MURPHY'S adherents assembled at the Fifth-avenue Hotel previous to the meeting, and that they discussed the feasibility of introducing a resolution in Mr. MURPHY'S favor, but finally concluded that they had better refrain from doing so. The scheme, however, was finally abandoned from fear of being defeated on the usual vote. A report was made by the Executive Committee concerning the request of a large number of German Republicans that delegates of their own selection might be admitted into the General Committee, although not to take part in the voting. The Executive Committee reported that they had no power to act in the matter, and that it belonged to the State Central Committee to decide on the proposition. A resolution was subsequently adopted, to the effect that the General Committee were willing to receive and to confer with any German Republican delegation. It was also resolved that the next regular meeting be held in September, unless sooner ordered by the Chairman. The members then dispersed.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

FINANCIAL.

A PROFITABLE AND SAFE INVESTMENT.

7 PER CENT. TOWN BONDS

UNION AND SOMERSET COUNTIES, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

$600,000

Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad Company's

Mortgage Bonds,

DIVIDENDS.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN-YEAR SINKING FUND

6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

DUE 1877.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

1st Mortgage

8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

Guaranteed by the State of Georgia.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS,

No. 32 WALL-ST.

The First Mortgage Eight per Cent

GOLD BONDS

of the

St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

WM. A. CONVERSE & CO.,

BANKERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,

No. 48 EXCHANGE PLACE.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 59 BROADWAY.

GERMAN AMERICAN BANK,

Southern and Western

County and Town Bonds

WANTED BY

A. A. LOW & BROTHER,

No. 59 WALL-ST.

HUGH BIRCH PEET,

BROKER IN

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES,

No. 2 PINE-ST.

DE WITT C. LAMBERT,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

No. 1

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO PANAMA.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
NEW AND FAVORITE IRON PROPELLER
SHIP CITY OF SYDNEY,
WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 42 NORTH RIVER,
FOOT OF MORTON-ST., THIS (FRIDAY) AFTERNOON, JULY 8, AT 4 O'CLOCK.
THROUGH TICKETS AND THROUGH RATES TO CALLAO AND VALPARAISO.
FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 1 BOWLING GREEN.

CUNARD LINE.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP
ALEPPO,
CAPT. LEITCH, WILL SAIL FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN, THIS (FRIDAY) AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK, FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
THE ALEPPO CARRIES THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
CABIN PASSAGE, $80 IN GOLD.
STEERAGE PASSAGE, $30 IN GOLD.
FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 4 BOWLING GREEN.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 WALL-ST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
THE NEW AND SUPERIOR IRON CLIPPER STEAMSHIP
WYOMING,
CAPT. JOHN D. DALE, WILL POSITIVELY SAIL FOR THE ABOVE PORT ON SATURDAY, JULY 16, AT 10 A. M., FROM PIER NO. 45 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF CANAL-ST.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
CABIN, $80 IN GOLD.
STEERAGE, $30 IN GOLD.
FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE APPLY TO
JOHN G. DALE, AGENT,
No. 15 BROADWAY.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON.
VIA HAVRE.
THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
HAMMONIA,
CAPT. H. SCHMIDT, WILL SAIL FOR THE ABOVE PORT ON SATURDAY, JULY 16, AT 10 A. M., FROM PIER NO. 45 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF CANAL-ST.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
CABIN, $80 IN GOLD.
STEERAGE, $30 IN GOLD.
FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE APPLY TO
JOHN G. DALE, AGENT,
No. 15 BROADWAY.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWBURGH, CORNWALL, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RHINECLIFF AND KINGSTON.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAMBOAT
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
CAPT. JOHN H. DEVOE, WILL LEAVE PIER FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER-ST., AT 9 A. M., AND 3 P. M., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS, AT 9 A. M.
FOR POUGHKEEPSIE AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS, AT 3 P. M.
FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE, AT 6 P. M.
FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE, AT 11:30 P. M.
FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE, AT 6 A. M.
FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE, AT 9 A. M.
FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

CRICKET.

The Grand Match at Hudson City—St. George vs. Germantown—The Game Drawn.

The match between the St. George Club, of this City, and the Germantown, of Philadelphia, which was commenced on the grounds of the St. George Club, at Hudson City, on Wednesday, was resumed at 11 A. M. yesterday, and the result was a drawn game. Messrs. BARCH and DUKE resumed their places at the wickets at 11 A. M., and before they were parted, BARCH had run up his score to 56 and DUKE his to 18. BUTTERFIELD afterward scored 2, but the remainder of the eleven added but little to the score, the last wicket falling for 146, of which 41 were extras. Shortly after 12 o'clock, Messrs. LARGE and MCINTYRE went in on behalf of Germantown, for the second time, to the bowling of NORLEY and CARPENTER, and before they were parted the score had been run up to 45. LARGE, being the first to retire, his contribution being a well-obtained 18. He was bowled by BUTTERFIELD, who had gone on at CARPENTER'S end. Before MCINTYRE was got rid of he had secured 25 marks by several splendid hits for fours, and one to leg for 3. BARCLAY, too, defended his stumps for some time for 12. NORLEY finally getting it on his stumps. After these three batsmen had been sent to the Club house but little difficulty was experienced in getting the side out, Mr. BUTTERFIELD fielding, as before shown, to catch at slip by NORLEY being especially noteworthy, as also the stumping of WELSH by COOPER. The last wicket fell for 101, leaving St. George 100 to get to win, and as there was but an hour-and-a-half left before the time for drawing stumps, there was but a slight chance of their being able to obtain the score. They went in to try, however, but a shower of rain interrupted proceedings, and, seeing that a draw was inevitable, they took things easy, and, consequently, were soon retired. CARPENTER'S 18 and BANCH'S 10 being the only double figure of the innings. When the match was called the wickets had fallen for 85, and a total of 83 had been reached. We give the full score below:

ST. GEORGE.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
Wood, c. Reed, b. McIntyre	20	Wood, b. J. Hargreaves	2
Norley, c. Nicholson, b. McIntyre	1	Norley, b. McIntyre	14
B. McIntyre, c. Cully, b. McIntyre	19	B. McIntyre, c. Hargreaves, b. Carpenter	25
Banks, c. T. Hargreaves, b. J. Hargreaves	36	Carpenter, c. T. Hargreaves, b. McIntyre	20
Carpenter, b. Large	2	Reed, b. McIntyre	19
Butterfield, c. Barclay, b. McIntyre	9	Brown, b. J. Hargreaves	4
Talbot, b. McIntyre	0	Butterfield, c. Barclay, b. McIntyre	9
Mumford, not out	3	Talbot, b. McIntyre	0
Ryer, b. Jog-byes, 2; wides, 2; no balls, 1	11	Mumford, not out	3
Total	146	Ryer, b. Jog-byes, 2; wides, 2; no balls, 1	11
		Total	146

GERMANTOWN.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
McIntyre, c. Cully, b. Norley	17	McIntyre, b. Carpenter	25
Large, c. Banks, b. Norley	18	Large, b. Butterfield	10
Barclay, b. Norley	12	Barclay, b. Norley	12
Reed, c. Cooper, b. Norley	0	Reed, c. Norley, b. Carpenter	0
J. Hargreaves, c. Wood, b. Norley	0	Rastell, c. Norley, b. Carpenter	0
Rastell, b. Cooper, b. Norley	1	T. Hargreaves, b. Carpenter	0
Reed, c. Stead, b. Norley	1	J. Hargreaves, b. Carpenter	0
T. Hargreaves, c. Carpenter, b. Norley	16	Fisher, c. Carpenter, b. Norley	0
Welsh, b. Norley	3	Nicholson, not out	0
Fisher, c. and b. Norley	0	McKean, c. Cooper, b. Norley	0
Nicholson, c. Banks, b. Carpenter	0	Ryan, b.; wides, 2	2
McKean, not out	0	Total	101
Jog-bye	1		
Total	148		

BOWLING SCORE.

St. George—First Inning.

	B.	R.	M.	W.	W.
Norley	161	62	17	7	0
Carpenter	120	42	5	1	0
Butterfield	40	12	3	1	0
Second Inning.					
Norley	192	39	16	5	0
Carpenter	84	30	12	4	0
Butterfield	42	27	3	1	2

Germantown—First Inning.

	B.	R.	M.	W.	W.
McIntyre	120	39	22	7	0
T. Hargreaves	30	13	10	1	0
Large	33	16	4	1	0
Barclay	12	12	0	0	0
Welsh	30	15	1	0	0
J. S. Hargreaves	60	16	6	1	0
Second Inning.					
McIntyre	64	28	4	2	0
J. Hargreaves	40	23	4	2	0

On Monday next the grand match between the New-York and St. George Clubs will be commenced on the grounds of the former Club, foot of Ninth-street, Hoboken. Play will be called at 11 A. M. and stumps drawn at 6½.

BASE-BALL.

White Stockings vs. Eckford.

The contest between these clubs, announced to be played on the Union Grounds, yesterday, was abruptly terminated in the first inning by the rain. The White Stockings went to the bat and scored 3 runs, and the Eckfords had two men out and no runs scored, when the rain poured down in torrents and the game was called.

To-day the White Stockings will play the Unions, at Tremont, and a close game is anticipated, as SMITH and MARTIN, of the old Union nine, are to play in the match. On Saturday, the White Stockings will play the amateur champions of the Star Club, on the Capitoline Ground, and the Chicago players, anticipating a strong resistance, have strengthened their nine by introducing BURNS, the swift pitcher of the College nine, as their pitcher on the occasion. Inasmuch as BURNS played in the Union nine as right field in their regular match with the Actietics the latter part of May, that fact would exclude him from participating in this game, but for the further fact that the Chicago Club are not an Association Club, and therefore are outside of the control of the rules.

ROSE HILL VS. PRINCETON.

These College nines met at Tremont yesterday and their game, like that of the Eckford and White Stocking match, was stopped by the rain in the first innings, the score standing at 10 to 3 in favor of Rose Hill.

THE TURF.

The Fleetwood Park Trotting Meeting—Second Day—St. Elmo Wins the Purse for 2:40 Horses.

Yesterday was the second day of the Fleetwood Park trotting meeting. Owing to the threatening appearance of the weather there was not a large attendance present. After the first heat of the only race trotted, although there were two announced on the programme, the rain came down very heavily, rendering the track muddy and holding, and the drivers a pitiable spectacle as they came in after each heat. The purse trotted for was one of $1,000 for horses that had never beaten 2:40; mile heats, three in five, in harness; the winner taking $700, the second horse $200, and the third $100. Of the ten horses entered six started; the absentees being *Lady Augusta*, *Superviser*, *Penobscot Chief*, and *Red Standish*. The starters were: J. H. WHITSON'S sh. *g. Clarence*; DAN MACE'S blk. m. *Tempest*; R. DANIELS' gr. m. *Village Girl*; J. T. LOVETT'S ch. m. *Lady Franklin*; E. D. WHITE'S ch. m. *Fanny Fern*, and O. A. HICKOK'S s. s. *St. Elmo*. Some surprise was felt at the proprietors of the course allowing PHILLIPS, the driver of *Fanny Fern*, to appear on the track behind her, for in connection with the owner, he had been ruled off the Narragansett Park Course last Fall, for fraud in disguising a horse they had entered there, and the Fleetwood-Park proprietors belong to the National Association, and a person or horse ruled off one track, is *de facto* ruled off every track belonging to it. In the case of PETER MAHER, for his complicity in the same affair, the sentence was general expulsion from all the courses, but the new laws mightily resemble cobwebs; the offenders possessing influence and power set them at defiance, while those who are not fortunate enough to possess both are made the scapegoats. On the previous day we saw two horses, notoriously belonging to and trained in the same stable, allowed to start in the same race, and this in direct contravention of the law against it, passed by the Turf Congress. The new laws are in reality dead letters, for no judges there we have yet seen have the moral power to enforce them, and the new trotting tracks, like Fleetwood, remain passive in the matter, instead of endeavoring to practically carry out the rules they assisted, with such a flourish of trumpets, in framing. Under such a state of things there is little hope of that revival of the interest and elevation of the trotting turf so eloquently descanted upon at the time of the late congress of associations in this City.

In the pool-selling on the race yesterday, *Clarence* and *St. Elmo* sold for nearly equal sums, *Fanny Fern* being third choice, and the rest in the field. In the first heat *Fanny Fern* led to the quarter in 38 seconds, with *Tempest* second, *Village Girl* third, *Lady Franklin* fourth, and *Clarence* last. At the half-mile pole, passed in 1:15½, *Tempest* was half a length in front of *Fanny Fern*, with *St. Elmo* third, two lengths before *Lady Franklin*, and *Clarence* still in the rear. On the three-quarter stretch *Fanny Fern* took the lead, breaking and running considerably, but *St. Elmo* outcutted her on the homestretch, and beat her to the score; time—2:38. The judges placed *Fanny Fern* last horse for running; giving *Tempest* second place, *Village Girl* third, *Lady Franklin* fourth, and *Clarence* fifth.

The betting was now $260 to $120 on *St. Elmo* against the field for the second heat, during the running of which the rain came down heavily. *Tempest* led to the quarter in thirty-eight seconds, but *Fanny Fern* was in front as the half-mile pole was passed in 1:16; *Tempest* showing second, *Clarence* third, and *St. Elmo* next. Down the three-quarter *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. The third heat was a gallant one, *Lady Franklin* getting away, with *Fanny Fern* second, *Clarence* third, and *St. Elmo* fourth, to the quarter in thirty-eight seconds, but *Fanny Fern* was in front as the half-mile pole was passed in 1:16; *Tempest* showing second, *Clarence* third, and *St. Elmo* next. Down the three-quarter *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. The fourth heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. The fifth heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. The sixth heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. The seventh heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. The eighth heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. The ninth heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. The tenth heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. The eleventh heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. The twelfth heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. The thirteenth heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. The fourteenth heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. The fifteenth heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. The sixteenth heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. The seventeenth heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. The eighteenth heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. The nineteenth heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. The twentieth heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. The twenty-first heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. 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The thirtieth heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. The thirty-first heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. The thirty-second heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. The thirty-third heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. The thirty-fourth heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. The thirty-fifth heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. 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The fortieth heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. The forty-first heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. The forty-second heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. The forty-third heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. The forty-fourth heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. The forty-fifth heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. 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The fiftieth heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. The fifty-first heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. The fifty-second heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. The fifty-third heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. The fifty-fourth heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. The fifty-fifth heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. 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The sixtieth heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. The sixty-first heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. 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The sixty-fourth heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. The sixty-fifth heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. 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The seventieth heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. The seventy-first heat was a gallant one, *Clarence* jumped to the front, and led to the stretch, the rest pole before *Fanny Fern*, *Tempest*, and *St. Elmo*, the two MAHR horses coming up the stretch *Fanny Fern* cutting out *Clarence*, and won the heat by two lengths; *Clarence* second and *Tempest* third; time—2:37½. *Fanny Fern* was then the favorite at three to five against the field. 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